

LOVES AND SPITES OF A NOTED MODEL.

Beautiful Emma Seitz, Now
Mrs. Franz Stetler, Sued
for a Divorce.

All Berlin Once Raved Over Her,
and Famous Artists Vied
for Sittings.

Professor Graef Almost Ruined by
the Original of His Siren in
"Fairy Tales."

GONE NOW WITH A POOR MAN.

After Wrecking a Young German Noble-
man, She Came Here, Married Se-
cretly, and Recently Went to Mon-
treal with G. H. Ramberger.

A divorce suit, in which the defendant was formerly one of the famous models in Berlin and whose escapades kept her name before the public in the German capital for several years, has been instituted in the Supreme Court of New York. The plaintiff is Franz Stetler. His wife is now in Montreal.

As a young girl Emma Seitz gave promise of developing into a handsome woman, and when that promise was fulfilled at the age of eighteen she was in demand from the artists of Berlin as a model. Among the artists for whom she posed was Professor Graef, of the National Academy. About ten years ago Professor Graef executed his masterpiece, "Masochism," or "Fairy Tales," which is almost as well-known in this country as it is in Germany. In this picture Emma Seitz was the central figure, and the accompanying portrait is from a photographic reproduction of the painting.

"Fairy Tales" had been exhibited but a short time when the model caused Professor Graef's arrest, charging him with improper conduct. The arrest caused a great sensation, and pending the trial, the exhibition of the painting was prohibited. The artist was acquitted and the model accepted a position as cashier in the fashionable Cafe Schilling in Berlin.

Here she met a young Austrian count, who lavished large sums of money on her and finally settled upon her a fine estate in Mecklenburg. Subsequently the young count's relatives had him declared incapable to manage his affairs and Emma was obliged to return to Berlin. The young woman came to New York in 1883 and went to live with her sister, in East Sixteenth street.

Soon afterward she became acquainted with Franz Stetler, and on May 1, 1884, she married him. But the young husband kept the knowledge of his marriage from his father and although the three were passengers for Europe on the same steamship in the Fall of 1884, the elder sister was not aware of the fact that the daughter blonde, who often seen in the company of his son was his own daughter-in-law. In Berlin they lived in separate houses.

Mrs. Stetler returned to New York in September, 1885, and her husband and his father came over about a month later. Then he learned that his wife had transferred her affections. Several letters passed between them in which both spoke of a divorce, but neither, at first, would consent to become the defendant.

REGGERS FOR FREEDOM.
Finally, on December 19, 1885, Mrs. Stetler sent her husband a letter, of which the following is a translation:

Pardon me, please, this letter, but it shall be the last one which I shall address to you in this manner. I ask you to leave me, you are willing to be divorced from me? You see, you would grant me the greatest wish of my life, for I must tell you I love a man truly and honestly, and nothing but death can separate me from him. It would be quite useless for me to argue with me. I only tell you one thing—never in my life shall I be yours. Before God I belong to the man I love, and I have told you already that I love him and will be true unto death.

Well, now I have nothing more to say. I only, appeal to your heart and your honor to be kind and to see to it that we are divorced as quickly as possible. Please answer me as soon as you can and help me. Only you can do it. I will thank you for it as long as I live.

EMMA.

Later Mr. Stetler received the following surrender from his wife: "I herewith agree to be divorced from you at once."

The co-respondent in the case is G. H. Ramberger. He came to New York from Montreal. For a time he practiced medicine. Then he became a lumber dealer and engaged in other occupations. But he did not seem able to make a success at anything, and about ten days ago he left for Montreal, taking Mrs. Stetler with him. He declared before he left New York that as soon as the divorce was granted he would make Mrs. Stetler his wife, and that they would reside in Montreal in the future.

In a letter received from Ramberger about a week ago, he gave her address as No. 76 Rue Gordon, Montreal. Stetler is living with his father in East Eighty-fourth street.

MRS. POTTER SAILS AWAY.

With Kyrie Bellow She Starts to Tour the Colonies.

San Francisco, April 24.—Mrs. Corn Upham Potter and Kyrie Bellow sailed for the colonies to-day.

"We will make quite an extended tour of the Antipodes," said she, "visiting all the principal cities, Melbourne, Adelaide and Newcastle. We have a sixteen-week engagement, which will commence on the 30th of May. I will appear in all my principal characters at Sydney, and may also extend my programme at Melbourne."

"This is my second trip to Australia. This time, as before, I have signed contracts with the Williamsons and may possibly sign for a third engagement."

TURKS NOW TURN ON CRETANS.

Fighting Takes Place at Episkopi—Christians Appeal to Greece.

Athens, April 24.—Fighting has taken place at Episkopi between Christian and Turks.

Fifty persons were killed or wounded, and the Christians have appealed to Greece for assistance.



EMMA SEITZ AS PAINTED BY PROFESSOR GRAEF IN HIS "FAIRY TALES."

REICHSTAG NOT TO YIELD.

The Battle of the Decade is in Prospect
When the Unusual Credits Are
Asked For.

By Henry W. Fischer.

Berlin, April 24.—Despite a denial published by the Berliner Tageblatt to-night regarding the projected resignation of the Minister of War, General Bronsart von Schellendorf, the political situation remains threatening. A high military officer told me to-night that Minister of War gave his word of honor that he would resign unless the reform of the military code was granted. After the Summer vacation, when the Government asked for the unusual credits for artillery, building new ships and the like, the Liberals and Centrists will unite for the biggest battle of the decade to measure forces in the Reichstag against the Emperor.

Then, Chancellor von Hohenlohe, already weakened by illness, must resign, which means the succession of Count Henry von Eulenbourg, the present Ambassador to Vienna and intimate personal friend of the Kaiser, and the return to power of Herr Koeller, who was forced to resign the Ministry of the Interior by reason of his uncompromising attitude toward the Socialists.

To-night's Dresden Journal, a semi-official organ, repeats the rumor of the resignation of the Minister of War.

TO STUDY OUR RAILWAYS.

Prince Chilkow, Russian Minister of Transportation, Coming to the United States.

By Henry W. Fischer.

Berlin, April 24.—The Czar has ordered Prince Chilkow, Russian Minister of Transportation, to go to America and study the railway systems of that country.

The Prince, who is a noted engineer, will travel on the new Siberian railway to Krasnojarsk, which is as far as the line has been built. He will then proceed to Vladivostok, and there embark for San Francisco.

It will take him about two months to reach the Coast from St. Petersburg. He will remain in the United States six months.

OBJECT TO A MOHAMMEDAN.

Powers Protest Against the Nomination for Governor of Zeiloun.

Constantinople, April 24.—The dragomans of the six embassies—German, French, British, Italian, Russian and Austrian—communicated yesterday with Tewfik Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, setting forth that the nomination of a Mohammedan Governor of Zeiloun is a breach of the scheme of reforms which the Porte has already accepted.

The Porte is called upon to fulfil its agreement. The dragomans insisted that the matter should be immediately taken under consideration, and it is now receiving the attention of the Porte.

WEYLER OFFERS A PARDON.

Gives Insurgents in Pinar del Rio Twenty Days in Which to Surrender.

Havana, April 24.—A dispatch to the Imperial from Havana says that Captain Weyler has issued a proclamation stating that he is informed that the insurgent bands in the Pinar del Rio Province are discouraged, but have not sought the clemency of the Government, fearing that they would be shot if they should surrender.

The proclamation is, therefore, issued to inform those men that full pardon will be granted to all whom may come into Government lines an surrender within twenty days.

American Gunners at a Siege.

Madrid, April 24.—A dispatch to the Imperial from Havana says that General Gonzales, who sailed from Manzanillo with a large force, landed near Port Zanya and marched to the relief of that place. The fort had been besieged for five days by 3,000 rebels under Rabi, whose guns were served by Americans. When General Gonzales relieved the fort its garrison was in a desperate plight. The supply of water was running short and their stores had been burned.

PILAR-MORIN'S IDEA OF A MODEST BRIDE.

With French Insouciance She
Describes Her Scene in
Pantomime.

Police and Elizabeth B. Grannis See
Her Acts with Differ-
ent Eyes.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS LEGALLY VIEWED.

Magistrate Wentworth Reserves Decision in the Case of Manager Doris, Accused of Presenting a Scandalous Play.

Too Much Suggestion.

Petite Mme. Pilar-Morin, brimful of Parisian chic and daintiness, was the central figure in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, when Manager John B. Doris, of the Gaiety Theatre, was given a hearing before Magistrate Wentworth on the charge of presenting an improper pantomime called "Orange Blossoms" at his playhouse. The hearing was held in the Magistrate's private room, from which the general public was excluded. Assistant District-Attorney Battle appeared for the prosecution and "Abe" Hummel for the defense.

Acting Police Inspector Harley, upon whose complaint Manager Doris was arrested two weeks ago, was the first witness. His examination in chief was confined to the reading of the complaint, which recited that "Orange Blossoms" as presented by Mme. Pilar-Morin when he saw the pantomime was "indecent, lewd, scandalous and a public nuisance."

On the cross-examination the Acting Inspector said he was not very familiar with theatrical performances, Shakespearean or otherwise, and had never seen "Orange Blossoms." Photographs of Mme. Pilar-Morin in the various scenes of the pantomime, including, of course, those in the bridal chamber, when she is disrobing for the night, were placed in evidence. The Acting Inspector admitted that at no time did he see any of Mme. Pilar-Morin's dress exposed other than the face, neck and hands.

The next witness was Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, president of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity. Her features were placid, but there was an expression in her eyes of a determination to do a stern duty.

She said that she had seen the performance and that Inspector Harley had laid no stress upon the most demoralizing part of it. This, to her mind, consisted of gestures and suggestive grimaces. Far from representing a modest bride, Mme. Pilar-Morin, she declared, had given an exhibition of another class of woman.

"Mrs. Grannis, just what does the actress do that is improper?" was asked. The prim little reformer hesitated a moment and then answered: "When she undresses the string that holds her undergarments and catches it in her teeth her downward glances are demoralizing. Her actions are untrue to the character of the bride."

Here Mr. Hummel asked with a rough little twinkle in his eye: "Did you see this piece once or twice, Mrs. Grannis?" "Once," almost shouted the little lady with an indignant flash of her gray eyes. "Did you talk to the actress after the play?"

"Yes."

"What did you say?"

"I asked her as a wife and a mother why she should want to appear in any scene that was demoralizing to public decency."

"What did she say?"

"She told me that she would not like to do so; that she had rather appear in the higher class of dramatic work, but that it was a question of money with her."

FRENCH INSOUCEANCE.

Captain Pickett, of the Tenderloin Precinct, corroborated his Acting Inspector's description of the piece, and said that on the first night of "Orange Blossoms" he pointed out something objectionable to Manager Doris, and that on the next night it was eliminated and had been left out ever since.

This ended the case for the people, and Mr. Hummel called to the stand the little French woman whose suggestive mimicry caused all the trouble. With a flourish of

skirts, she stepped to the chair, seated herself, and with an air of delightful insouciance awaited the ordeal. She was arrayed in a rustling gown of black silk, with a rich black velvet waist, trimmed with lace and green ribbons. On her saucy little head she wore a tiny lace handkerchief in lieu of a bonnet. A small cluster of violets was tastefully arranged in her chestnut hair, and her dainty little hands were covered by dainty yellow mousetails. Her cheeks were red as roses, her eyes were soft and brown. Not a bit afraid was she. With a cute, sparrow-like inclination of the head, she smiled sweetly on the Magistrate and glanced around with a naive satisfaction of being thoroughly come-to-faunt.

She said that she is married and has a son. She was born in Spain, but had resided in Paris most of her life. She was married when quite a child. Asked to describe the pantomime to the court, she beamed graciously upon His Honor, shrugged her shoulders and said with the most attractive shadow of an accent:

"It is very simple—you must excuse my English. Well, then, we are married. The maid is preparing the bridal room when we enter with the father and mother. Then the mother describes that she is extremely sorry that I am married, because I am obliged to go away, as it happens in everyday life. Of course, I talk with her one little moment, when I try to console her. Afterward they commence to go out. The mother is crying and she drops her handkerchief. I pick it up and return it. I tell her she must not cry, that I am perfectly happy, that she is married and I am married, and that she is not alone and I am not alone so long as we are married."

Gustavus Stryker, who plays the part of the husband in "Orange Blossoms," then took the stand.

"How long have you been on the stage?"

"Since childhood," said he.

"How long ago were you a child?" inquired Mr. Hummel smiling.

The witness snickered and said: "I'm only twenty-four now, and a widower, sir."

Manager Harley, William A. Sweetser and J. Charles Davis testified that they had seen the piece and that it was not suggestive.

The Magistrate reserved his decision for one week, and Mr. Doris was paroled in Mr. Hummel's custody.

THROWN UNDER THE WHEELS.

Unknown Man Knocked Down by a Broadway Car.

About 5 p. m. Thursday a well-dressed, middle-aged man had a narrow escape from being ground to death under the wheels of a cable car at Broadway and Thirty-first street.

A down car came along at full speed. The man signalled the gripman to slow up and the signal being unheeded, he attempted to board the front platform of the car. He missed the guard rails and fell under the car. Policemen Hayes and Lawrence, who were on post at that corner, saw the man's hat crushed, his cane cut in half and the sleeves of his coat caught beneath the wheels of the car. The gripman brought his car to a standstill within twenty feet. Underneath the front platform crawled the victim. What had before been a well-dressed man was a white-faced figure with a bunch of ribs clinging to his form.

"I'm all right," he exclaimed, "but I had a narrow escape."

"I should say so," exclaimed the policeman in unison. "We had better call an ambulance."

"No ambulance in mine," said the man. "I'm not injured, but if the gripman had stopped when I wanted him to, I wouldn't have lost a hat, cane and a suit of clothes."

The man with the cut-up garments then went into a clothing store and emerged with a new suit of clothes and a new hat. The policeman put the fortunate man on a car, and at the station house that night they made the following report:

"Unknown man knocked down by cable car at Broadway and Thirty-first street. Uninjured, refused medical attendance and left for home."

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

The Gazette announces that Queen Victoria has established a new order of knighthood called the Royal Victorian.

A royal proclamation was issued yesterday dissolving the Dominion Parliament. Writes for the general election were also issued. They all take place on the 25th of June and the new Parliament has been announced for the 10th of July.

The election in the North Division of Kerry to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the resignation of Thomas Sexton, M. P., resulted in the election of Mr. Flavin, anti-Parnellite, without opposition.

The German-American Publishing Company, of Frankfurt, announces

DONNA MADIXXA'S FOURTH WEDDING.

James Mortimer Chuna Will
Marry Her at St. Leo's
Wednesday.

She Is Beautiful and Brilliant
and Has Had a Roman-
tic Career.

Harvard Professor, a Salem Merchant
and a Millionaire Were
Her Mates.

SHE FOUGHT FOR AN ESTATE.

With a Revolver She Held Three Cowboys
at Bay for Twenty-four Hours—Her
New Husband an Actor Known
as James W. Cooney.

Mrs. Lilyon Donna Daniels and James Mortimer Chuna will be married in St. Leo's Church on Wednesday, April 23, by Father Ducey. The reception will be from 9 o'clock to midnight at No. 173 West Forty-seventh street.

This announcement is simple in itself, but an unusual interest attaches to it when the fact is known that the bride is none other than Donna Madixxa, whose suit against the estate of William B. Daniels, a Colorado millionaire, is still pending in the courts. She is his widow and is suing for her portion of his great wealth.

Beautiful and accomplished, fearless and unshaken in the face of overwhelming odds, with rare personal charms, Donna Madixxa, with all of her alleged eccentricities, is one of the most striking figures that ever played a part in romance in natural life. Had she lived in a heroic age, the present day novelists, who are working that field, would find in her the subject for an absorbing story, full of rapid action and human feeling, plotting and counter-plotting, and mingled with all the captivating, but baffling personality of a lovely woman.

As the Donna herself tells the story, she was born in Madrid, how long ago is not vitally essential to this story. Her father was the daughter of Count Jose Miguel Madixxa, a grandee of Castile, whose wealth was probably composed in \$400,000,000. Her mother fell in love with an American and, despite the objections of the Count, married him. She was disinherited, but happy, withal. Two children were the result of the union. The Donna's sister became the wife of Marquis Duval de Brice, whose home is in Paris, where the mother is at present staying.

The Donna was brought to this country when only nine years old. When only seventeen she married William B. Smith, a professor of technology at Harvard. He was one of the pioneer surveyors of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Two children were born to them. The Smiths lived happily together for five years, and during that time resided in Toledo and Fitchburg, Ohio. Then the Professor died, and moved by the same restless, ambitious spirit that marked her subsequent career, the Donna went to Boston and there studied medicine. She met Nathaniel Abbott, a commission merchant of Salem, and he loved the dark-eyed young widow at first sight. They were married shortly afterward, but only lived together a year and a half, when she secured a divorce on grounds of cruelty and infidelity.

The staid residents of Salem even now recall Nathaniel Abbott's dashing wife. No scandal could be told of her, it's true, but the most the descendants of witch burners could bring against her was that she was "gay." And she in turn cared little of what they thought. She called them mossbacks and turned with great satisfaction to driving fast horses. Then, too, she created something of a sensation by appearing in a bathing suit that Nungesser Pier would consider eminently proper, and going daily to swim at Jupiter Point.

After her divorce she went to Denver, and Daniels fell a victim to her charms. He was a member of the firm of Daniels & Fisher, and it is said, a silent partner of H. B. Claflin. The Donna established a home of great magnificence and spent money lavishly. It is told that she often sent \$1,600 for a single dress. She had a host of admirers, but always kept them at a proper distance. Even her enemies admitted that she was handsome and dashing. He was regarded as the catch of the neighborhood. His wife lived with him only three days after their marriage, and then returned to her father.

CREPT ON A NARROW CORNICE.

Capitol Visitors Startled by the Antics of a Supposed Lunatic.

Washington, April 24.—A man was observed in the Capitol at an early hour this morning creeping on all fours along the cornice which surrounds the rotunda. Immediately below the frieze work. The cornice is less than two feet wide and about fifty feet above the floor. He was finally induced to retire by the route he had reached the cornice. He gave the name of Thomas H. Little, a resident of Anconetta, a suburb of Washington. He had been down town to be examined as to his sanity.

Daniels secured a divorce—through per-

jured testimony the Donna and her friends declare. He made her a settlement of \$75,000, and this was spent in Europe. She returned to Denver and got \$30,000 more. It was then that she showed that she was a fearless and determined woman. She had an appointment with Daniels at his home, but when she arrived there he had left for Hot Springs, Arkansas. The maid told her her husband's revolver, threatened to shoot through the door, and she desisted. Then an attempt was made to get at her through a window, but she backed up against the door, and with her six-shooter drove the men off again.

She held the house for twenty-four hours, when she surrendered to the Sheriff, who arrested her on a technical charge.

During the stay in Denver she stopped at the Windsor Hotel and lived with her accustomed elegance. The bill was a tidy like \$2,000, and Daniels paid it. He died on December 24, 1891, leaving \$4,000,000 to a son by a previous marriage. The son is now twenty-four years old, but is a minor under the will and cannot get his portion of the estate until he is thirty. The Donna, claiming that Daniels's divorce from her was obtained by fraud, is suing for her portion of his estate. Daniels's partner, who is contesting his claim, and the fight has been long and bitter, but the prospects of her success are bright at present.

Mr. Chuna, who will lead her to the altar on Wednesday next, is an auctioneer at Broadway and West Forty-seventh street. For ten years he was an actor, known to the profession as James W. Cooney. His last engagement was in the company of Joseph Murphy, six years ago.

CHURCH, THEN A TRAGEDY.

Angry Husband First Kills Father-in-Law
and Wife and Then Shoots
Himself.

Milton, W. Va., April 24.—John Love, a planter, shot Joseph Mays and his daughter Jennie, who was Love's wife, last night. Then he turned the weapon on himself and fired a ball through the top of his skull. Mr. Mays and Mrs. Love died instantly. Love will die.

The tragedy happened in the parlor of the Mays' residence, where Love and Mays got into a quarrel immediately after they had returned from church. Mays struck Love with his open hand, at which the latter drew his pistol and commenced firing. Mays fell to the floor after the first shot, then Mrs. Love started to run, but had only reached the door when Love turned his pistol on her. The first bullet penetrated her spinal column and she fell. The murderer then turned and gazed at Mays, who was writhing on the floor. Another shot was fired, and then Mays died.

As the murderer started out in the hallway he had to step over the dead body of his wife. He stooped down and felt her pulse. She was dead. He kissed her on the forehead and suddenly rising placed the muzzle of the pistol to his head and fired.

The firing of the pistol had attracted the attention of neighbors, who, when they arrived a few moments later, found the members of the family in the rear of the yard in hiding. When they went into the house they found the dead bodies of Mr. Mays and his daughter. Love was insensible and a physician was summoned. If Love should die to-night the three will be buried in the same graveyard and at the same time.

The trouble originated over the separation of Mrs. Love from her husband. They were married in February last. The young woman, who was somewhat of a country belle, had many suitors. She did not fancy Love, but was induced to marry him by her father. Love had considerable property, was handsome and dashing. He was regarded as the catch of the neighborhood. His wife lived with him only three days after their marriage, and then returned to her father.

BRUSSELS' PLAN OF WORK.

Congress of Bimetallists Adopt a Resolution Pledging an Incessant Propaganda.

Brussels, April 24.—The bimetallic congress before separating adopted the following resolution, submitted by M. Boernaert, President of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies:

"Resolved, That this International Monetary Congress is of the opinion that the greatest service which can be rendered to the world by virtue of the development of public prosperity and international relations would consist in the establishment of a fixed relation in the respective monetary value of gold and silver."

"That by reason of the great consumption of these precious metals which coinage demands this result can be obtained by a general monetary agreement of civilized nations, or even of the greater part of them."

"That an international monetary convention can only be prepared by incessant propaganda and brought about by the good will of all, in view of which great results it is necessary to extol all measures tending to progressively raise the value of silver."

"That in the present state of opinion it is specially on the good disposition of the British and German governments that it is necessary to be able to count."

"That a preliminary and immediate agreement could result from the re-establishment of bimetalism by the United States, by the reopening of the Indian mints, by the free coinage of silver as well as from the constitution in silver of a part of the metallic reserve of the Bank of England and the adoption by other European states of measures assuring sufficient consumption of silver in order that it may not be thrown back from European countries and countries to the mints of the United States."

Dyggert and the Diazes to Sail.

Washington, April 24.—Secretary Olney has received a cable dispatch from Consul General Willmarth, at Havana, confirming the news that Walter Grant Dyggert had been released from the prison of Guines, Cuba, and had arrived in Havana. He and the Rev. Dr. Diaz and brother will leave for the United States by the next steamer.

Transatlantic Liners in a Pool.

London, April 24.—A dispatch to the Central News from Hamburg says that German, American and British Transatlantic steamship companies are about to enter a convention to regulate first and second cabin fares from May 1.



DONNA MADIXXA.

CUBANS BURNED IN THE CANE FIELDS.

Driven into the Flames They
Are Alleged to Have
Started Themselves.

Non-Official Reports Say It Is
a Terrible Slaughter of
Unarmed Men.

Having No Further Fear of Uncle
Sam, "Butcher" Weyler Resumes
Killing of Prisoners.

SPANISH COURT-MARTIAL A FARCE.

Military Men Composing It Merely Carry
Out the Captain-General's Orders.
Prisoners Not Allowed to De-
fend Themselves.

Havana, April 24.—Official advices received here state that Colonel Alden, while in pursuit of parties of Cubans, encountered several bands of them on the Carmen estate, near Sabanilla, in the Province of Matanzas.

The insurgents were fleeing from an attack which had been made upon them by the Key column. The troops charged the Cubans upon all sides, forcing them to take refuge in the cane fields, which were burning fiercely, and many of them perished in the flames that they themselves had started.

The troops continued pursuit of the fleeing Cubans, killing many of them. Twenty-three dead insurgents were left behind, and it is believed that more than that number perished in the cane fields.

Other than Government authorities assert that the affair was similar to many others which have occurred wherein unarmed men were killed. The official report says that the troops had one man killed and one wounded.

Killing Prisoners Again.

Havana, April 22, via Tampa, April 22.—General Weyler is satisfied that nothing in the line of intervention or recognition of belligerency may be looked for from Washington at least for the present, and the public execution of prisoners of war, which were suspended for a time, have been resumed.

There is supposed to be a general understanding among commanders of Spanish columns that no prisoners are to be taken in engagements in the field. All Cuban patriots who fall into the hands of the troops through being wounded or from other causes are liable to be put out of the way immediately and without trial. The number killed in battle. Some of the Spanish commanders act according to this understanding, but others decline to slay unarmed or wounded men, and deliver their prisoners to General Weyler in Havana.

The court-martial before which these prisoners are tried is a perfunctory affair composed of five military men, who on the death penalty under Weyler's decree that all insurgents of Cuban descent who are captured and deserving of death. The prisoners have no opportunity to make a defense.

It is said that many will be shot during the next two weeks.

BRUSSELS' PLAN OF WORK.

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